## DR. HOUGHTON'S LICH GATE.

A NOVEL STRUCTURE FOR THE LET-TLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER.

WILL Be a Reproduction of the Entrances to the Old English Graveyards, Where the Pall Bearers Rested with the Bodies Before Proceeding to the Churches-Also

The new gate which is to be erected at the entrance to the churchyard of the Church of the Transfiguration, generally known as "The Little Church Round the Corner," will be unique in this country, and will have few counterparts abroad. In conception it is to be a lich gate, but it will be more elaborate than any other lich gate in existence.

The lich gate or corpse gate is of the most ancient Angle-Saxon origin. The word "lich" means corpse, and the fundamental idea of the lich gate is that of a resting place at the entrance to the churchyard, where the coffin may be set down. This was primarily for the benefit of the pall bearers, as most of the old English churches are set well back from the street. It is also customary to set down the coffin while the bier is brought from the church. The coffin is placed on the bier and carried into the church. This has been long the custom at the church of the Transfiguration. The rubrical direction in the Prayer Book now in use says that the priest and clerks are to meet the body at the entrance to the churchyard, but prayer books printed in

it might be expended on the lich gate of which Dr. Houghton had spoken, if he so desired. Dr. Houghton took steps at once to realize his cherished project. He placed the matter in the hands of Frederick C. Withers, the escelsiastical architect. Mr. Withers is an Englishman, and he had seen lich gates before he came to this country. They were of little assistance as models, however, for Dr. Houghton wished his lich gate to contain a drinking font, a reading desk, seats, and a figure of Christ. In ordinary lich gates the pathway passes through from front to back. Owing to the



AN OLD ENGLISH LICH GATE,

AN OLD ENGLISH LICH GATE.

Decessity of placing the statue at the centre, Mr. Withers decided to have two pathways, leading from opposite sides of the structure, one to the main church entrance and the other to the transept. This has made necessary the remodelling of the grounds now in progress.

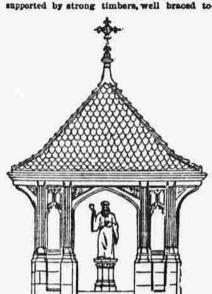
The gate will consist of a main structure, with an alcove in the rear to receive the figure of Christ. The flooring will be inlaid mosaic, that of the alcove being raised one step above the general level. The main structure will be thirteen feet square and entirely open toward the street. At the sides will be ornamental iron gates. Spening upon the two pathways. An iron



the sixteenth century direct that the body shall be met at the church stile or lich gate. The gate also serves as a general entrance to the

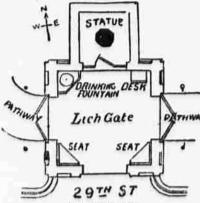
It is known that lich gates existed in England thirteen centuries ago, but comparatively few remain, and hardly any of these are more than 400 years old. The explanation is that at first most of the gates were built entirely of wood. elder remaining lich gates are found in wide-spread parishes and mountainous districts. They are most common in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. In olden times the body was borne to its burial by friends or neighbors, and where the somewhat uncertain, and the lich gate, being roofed, afforded shelter on rainy days and a waiting place at all times.

The most common form of the lich gate is simple shed composed of a roof with two gable ends, covered- either with tiles or thatch, and



gether. Frequently, however, they are built of stone, and they vary greatly in the manner of the form of a cross. At Troutbeck in West, churchyard. Some of the gates have chambers on each side of the gate, having seats on three some other cases, provision is made either for freshment of funeral attendants. It was once a common custom at funerals, especially in Scot land, to hold a feast at the church gate. These feasts sometimes led to great excesses. The cusgate rooms were built.

In some gates lich stones are found. Fre quently such stones are found without the gate



GROUND PLAN.

The lich stone is used as a rest for the coffin. It is either oblong, with the ends of equal width, or in the shape of the ancient coffin, narrower at one end than at the other, but without any bend at the shaulder. It stands at the centre of the entrance and has on each side stone seats on which the bearers rest while the coffin remains on the stone. Very rarely lich stones are found at a distance from the churchyard, being doubless intended 2s rests for the coffin on its way to burial. It is thought that the several beautiful crosses creeted by King Edward I, at the points where the body of his gueen, Eleanor, rested on its way from Herdeby, in Lincolnshire, to Westminster were built over the lich stones on which her coffin was placed.

The five, for, George H. Houghton, the rector of the "Little Church Round the Corner," has had in ulma the creetion of a lich gate ever since his last visit to England, several years ago, when he saw one at a little old church at Canterbury. Funds were not in hand for the purpose, but his fewer gaze in the little of the purpose, but his fewer gaze in the little. GROUND PLAN.

railing will cut off the alcove and the statute from access. In two corners of the main structure will be seats where the passer by may rest and meditate. Another corner will contain the drinking font, and in the fourth corter will be a reading desk, provided with a Bible and a prayer book, bound in metal and fastened with iron chains. The font and desk will be of stone. The fastened with seather than a carriage had been accessed to the following the statute of the corner will contain the fastened with seather than a carriage makes and on each side of each arch will be carved open-work tracery. The roof will be covered with coppor tiles, and its peak will be surmounted by four open wooden arches on the four sales, and on each side of each arch will be carved open-work tracery. The roof will be covered with coppor tiles, and its peak will be surmounted with an ornamental iron cross. The distance of the statute will be 5th feet square, and will be roofed. The figure will represent Christ, conferring a blessing with the right hand and holding the orbin the left. The statute is cutting in freestone in London, where ecclesiastical work is made a life study. On the step leading to the inacciption, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst," and the reading desk, "Search the Scriptures." The lich gate will cost about \$4,000, and will be completed in about a month.

The statute will be more elaborate, although less extensive, than that in Trinity. It will be twelve feet wide, will contain a representation of the statuting in planacies with curved crockets says that it will be more elaborate, although less extensive, than that in Trinity. It will be the will contain a representation of the says, and there they draw and a will get work and the panels or niches on each side will be circulated to the says, and that says they were says that it will be circulated to the says tha

twelve feet wide and twenty-one feet high. It will be divided into three panels by buttresses terminating in pinnacies with curved crockets and finials. The middle panel, which will be five feet wide, will contain a representation of the Transfiguration of Christ on the Mount, cut in high relief, and in the panels or niches on each side will be placed statuettes of St. Matthew and St. Luke. The arch over the middle panel will be cinquefoiled and ornamented with richly carved foliage. The gable above will terminate in a crucifix, supported on each side by figures of the Virgin and St. John.

Over the side panels will be carved canopies, and the pediments will be ornamented with carved crockets, bearing on their apices angels kneeling in adoration. The lower part, which is already in place, is dark-tinted alabaster and Sienna marble.

ANNIE'S BRIDEGROOM MUST WAIT. She Can't Leave the House of Mercy Just Yet to Marry Him. The adjourned argument on the writ of

habeas corpus, which was obtained last week by Charles Sigalore of 272 Cherry street directing the Mother Superior of the House of Mercy to produce his daughter Annie in court, was on before Judge Gildersleeve in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. Signiore claims that his daughter is 22 years old and is being unlawfully detained at the House of Mercy. About three years ago, while Annie was dancing in a Coney Island concert hall, she was taken ill and was removed to Bellevne Hospital, where she remained for several weeks. While there, it is claimed, one of the Sisters inwhile there, it is claimed, one of the Sisters induced her to consent to go to the House of Mercy, and she was regularly committed by Police Justice Grady, upon consent of the girl's mother. Annie has been in the institution since that time and recently wrote to her mother complaining of ill treatment and begging to be

complaining of ill treatment and begging to be released.

On the return of the writ, a week ago, Annie was produced, and counsel for the Gerry society and the House of Mercy contended that the girl was only 18 years old and had been regularly committed. While the argument was going on, Mrs. Sarah Sigaiore, the mother of the girl, had a hysterical attack and had to be carried out of the building, and the case was adjourned until yesterday. Lawyer Robert Greenthal, who appeared for the father of Annie, yesterday said that Annie was 22 years old and that there was a young man who was anxious to marry her as soon as she was released from the House of Mercy. He said that the man, who was well able to support Annie, would marry her in the House of Mercy before her release or in open court. Counsel for the Gerry society opposed the motion for Annie's discharge and said that at the time size was committed her age was given as 15 years, and that the authorities at the House of Mercy said that the duthorities at the House of Mercy said the should not be released.

Judge Gildersteeve said that the return to the writ showed no irregularity, and that he could not interfere, as he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Hamilton Park Company was put in the hands of a receiver yesterday on the application of Directors Howard M. Durant, Edward R. Ladew, and Chauncey F. Kerr, in the Court of Common Pleas. Edward R. Ladew was appointed temporary receiver. The company was organized eight years ago to develop a tract of land in Hamilton county, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the land was bonded for \$65,000. The assets of the company consist of 30,000 acres of land in townships 35 and 36 in Hamilton county, the value of which is problematical, as the title is in dispute, but if adjudicated in favor of the company would be worth, the directors claim, \$150,000 to \$200,000. The liabilities of the company are \$70,000, and the principal creditors are Howard M. Durant, Blue Mountain Lake, \$22,550: H. G. Henderson, \$9,225; Fred C. Durant, Philadelphia, \$7,175; Charles M. Lea, Philadelphia, \$3,075; John P. Kellas, Malone, N. Y., \$3,075. of Common Pleas. Edward R. Ladew was ap-

For New York Day at Cotton States and Inter-national Exposition Pennsylvania Railroad will sell on Nov. 19 and 31 tenday tickets New York and Brooklyn to Atlanta and return for \$20.50.—140.

AN HONEST BURGLAR HE.

SURRENDERED TO A POLICEMAN RATHER THAN ESCAPE.

Says He Entered a House Merely Because He Was Hungry, and Didn't Know What to Do with the Silver When He Found It-Strange Story and Stranger Has Gone from Misfortune to Misfortune Since He Drifted to New York.

In the Yorkville prison there was yesterday big, honest-looking Bohemian, his hands hardened with toll, who declares that up to Friday night he was an upright man, yet he had been committed upon a charge of burglary which he admits is true.

The Bohemian says he is Frank Schmidt. The first that the police knew of Schmidt was that at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning Police-man Patrick O'Donnell of the East Sixty-seventh street station, while near Fifth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, heard a suspicious sound somewhere within the block between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. He got into a position from which he could see something of all three streets and come out of an empty lot on the Fifth avenue side, and, moving along to get a view of that neighborhood, he detected a big fellow gliding out of that lot and starting down Fifth avenue.
"Hey," he called, "come here! I want to see

The big fellow started on a run with O'Donnell stop. Although the big man was a long way ahead he did stop, and went over to O'Donnell. He was Schmidt, and he had a bag in his

"I could have got away "said Schmidt vester day in jail, "but I make me so tired with walking all day and all night, and I make me so weak with paving nothing to eat since Thursday, that I do not care to get away.
"I was so frightened, too," he continued,

"and the policeman he see that and he ask me what is the matter with me."

"Let me see it." said O'Donnell, and he reached out for the bag. He took it, and Schmidt followed him over to the nearest to be opened, but owned up at once that he had been robbing a house and that the bag contained the stolen goods. The bag was the covering of a chair pillow which had been emptled of feathers. It contained sliverware which had been stolen from the home of Mrs. Jennis D. McGurkey of 6 East Sixty-ninth street, a widow, whose two sons and a daughter live with her.

McGurkey of 6 East Sixty-ninth street, a widow, whose two sons and a daughter live with her.

Mrs. McGurkey's house is the second one from the corner. On the corner is Ogden Mills's house, next is Mrs. Ruth Livingston's, and the third is Mrs. McGarkey's. Between the houses of J. H. Imman and Amzl L. Barber on Fifth avenue is an unoccupied lot which is as low in the middle as the cellars round about, and is partly filled with broken rock. It has a high wooden picket fence in front of it, but a man can squeeze past this at the north end, where there is a six-inch gap between it and a low fron area fence. This leads right to a rather low fence, which separates the yard of the Livingston lot from the lot. It was through this lot that Schmidt made his way in and back. He was locked up for the rest of the night, and later was taken to the Yorkville Court, where he admitted the robbery. He was committed for the action of the Grand Jury. At the court he told a tale which seemed to show that he was a victim of hard luck and sudden temptation, and this story he told afterward more fully to a Stx reporter.

"I was born," he said, "in Wimberge, Bohe-

maker in Washington street, about ten or eleven blocks from the bridge, promised him a job for Monilay.

"That night." said Schmidt, "I came back and walked up town. At about 11 or 12 o'clock I found a sort of a park and sat down and went to sleep for an hour or an hour and a half. Then I walked across and got to the street that runs up by Central Park (Fifth avenue), and walked up that until I came to an empty lot. I crawled in there and went to sleep. By and by I woke up and 1 was hungry. I got over a fence and tried the door of the house there, but it was fastened. Then I got over another fence and tried that door. It was not fastened and I went in. I lighted the gas and hunted all around for something to eat, but I could find nothing except a little piece of meat. I ate that, and then the devil told me to go up stairs. Up there I found the silver. I was frightened when I got it, and I thought at first I would leave it, but I came out with it and got over the fences into the lot. When I jumped over I struck some old tin. I heard noises b-hind me, so I squeezed out and started down the street, and then the policeman called to me."

The noises that Schmidt heard were made by the Holmes burglar alarin people, who had been apprised of Schmidt's entry into the house by an autognatic sharm. They appeared on the street soon after Schmidt see thy misself up.

At Mrs. McGurkey's house it was said yesterday that there was no sign that any force had been used in getting into the house. The prison keeper at the Yorkville Court said he had every reason to conclude, from his observation of many prisoners, that Schmidt was not a pro-

reason to conclude, from his observation of many prisoners, that Schmidt was not a pro-lessional criminal, and, he said, he believed Schmidt's story was true.

AN INDUSTRIOUS BURGLAR.

He Plundered the House in Which He Found Refuge From His Pursuers.

Thomas Flanagan, a notorious burglar, was brought before Magistrate Cornell in the York ville Court yesterday for having entered the St. Ann's avenue early on Friday morning. Waterman was aroused by a slight noise He saw Flanagan bending over him, and reached under his pillow for his revolver. As he drew the weapon the burglar ran to a win dow. Waterman fired five shots at him, but none of them took effect. The room was or the first floor, and the burglar had only a few feet to drop. As he fled he let fall part of his

the first floor, and the burglar had only a few feet to drop. As he fled he let fall part of his booty. Once he shouted that he had been wounded, and Waterman ceased firing. It was only a ruse to gain time, for Flanagan had not suffered a scratch. Waterman fired three more shots from the open window.

The shooting had aroused several of Mr. Waterman's neighbors, and they pursued the burglar. He cluded them by jumping into the parlor window of Henry Brinkman's house in Southera Boulevard, between St. Ann and Trinity avenues. There Flanagan committed a second burglary. He gathered up a gold watch and chain, a quantity of sliverware, and several pieces of jewelry, and then made his exit without disturbing anybody in the house. Seven hours later he was captured in the pawnshop at 544 Ninth avenue by Detective Thompson of the West Forty-seventh street station. When arrested he was trying to dispose of his booty.

Fianagan was defiant in court.

"It is a good thing I didn't have my gun with me," he said, "or I would have filled this man (pointing to Waterman) with holes, when he blazed away at me in that house." He waived examination and was held for trial.

Flanagan is tail and slender, but musoular. He has a stabby moustache and closely cropped red hair. He has served six years in Trenton prison and was released only two weeks ago from Dannemora prison after serving a term of eight years for burglary.

Hefore he was taken away Flanagan was conveyed to Police Headquarters, where Chief Conlin, Acting Captain O Brien, and the entire force of detectives had a look at him.

NEW ROCHELLE'S SETTLERS.

Monument to be Erected to the Memor of French Huguenot Refugees. New Rochelle is to have a monument in mem-

ery of its Huguenot founders so soon as the Westchester County Historical Society can raise the necessary money. The monument is to be simple and unexpensive, though, it is

The village was for at least a century true to its early character. According to the record embalmed in the charter of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, the founders fled from France in 1681, four years before the revocation of the edict of Nantos by Louis XIV. The new city of refuge was named in honor of La Rochelle, the little port on the northern coast of France that more than a century before the flight of those that founded its namesake had received and protected the Protestant survivors of St. Bartholomew's Day New Rocheile is full of traditions from the

history of French Protestantism in the Old World and the New. The early settlers were so poor as to be dependent upon friendly nations for transportation to America. The landing of the first considerable body was made, according to tradition, at Bonnefoi Point, Echo Bay. There were constant additions to the colony for the next half century. One of the Bonnett family, a weaver, who fied to Bristol, England, and then in 1700 to New Rochelle, brought over a story that is still current among his descendants. He was hastening to the coast with his children in panniers thrown across a horse's back and covered with fresh vegetables, when a sold er halted him and asked what was in the panniers. Being assured that they contained nothing but vegetables, the soldler at first let the little narty go. But a jealous thought prompted him to halt the father again, and plunge the sword into one of the panniers. No sound followed the sword thrust, and the fugitives continued their march. It was found later that the sword had wounded one of the children in the ear. Warned of the danger that would follow discovery, the little one had taken the would in silence.

The founders of New Rochelle, having little means left after paying for their land, were too poor to build a church, so they used to walk on communion Sunday, which came four times a year, to the French Protestant Church that then stood in Pine street, New York city, twenty miles distant. They started early, and sang the hymns of Clement Marot on the way. Twelve miles from home, at the Blue Bell Tavern, they paused for rest and food, and then went on to the Fresh Poud, almost the site of the Tombs, where they bathed their feet and put on their shoes and stockings, up to that point carried in their hands. Thus decently clad, they attended the service. After rest and luncheon they walked home. history of French Protestantism in the Old World and the New. The early settlers were so

stockings, up to that point carried in their hands. Thus decently clad, they attended the service. After rest and luncheon they walked home.

The Huguenots of New Rochelle later built their own church and brought over learned Calvinistic preachers from Geneva. There was at the same time a vast deal of religious instruction at home. The Bible was read aloud, the Calvinistic Confession of Faith was memorized, and the children learned the Bible stories from Dutch the pictures about the fireplace. The little Huguenot settlement was in spirit a sort of theocracy. The freeholders of the place in 1708 all bore French names, a few of which are still found among the living inhabitants of New Rochelle. For a generation the public records were written in French and for two generations or more the language was preserved in the family circle. The first Huguenot pastor was the Rev. David Boarepos, D. D. Sir Henry Ashhurst of England gave the church a beil early in the eighteenth century. It bears date 1706, and was long lent to a volunteer fire company of the village, perhaps because the church was burned and not at once rebuilt.

Old French names of the living and of the dead prochait the French origin of New Rochelle, but the enlarged village put few of these names into its streets. There are, to be sure, Huguenot street, Guion place, and Bayard place, but most of the street names are not French.

The descendants of the French ounders have gone into all sorts of trades an professions, as the business signs of the village testify. Families that have gone out from New Rochelle into neighboring villages have lost in several instances both the spelling and pronunciation of the Defender bears a Huguenot servic. Families that have gone out from New Rochelle into neighboring villages have lost in several instances both the spelling and pronunciation of the Defender bears a Huguenot name, and he with others of the family, built on the site of the Huguenot community, for Tom Paine, whose farm lies within the village, had for his de

The Trial of These Boss Painters Will William Ferris and Albert Kitto, boss painters of 324 Ninth avenue, were arrested yesterday lating the State Labor law, which says contractors shall pay the prevailing rate of wages for work on public buildings. Ferris and Kitto had the job of painting public school 40 last summer. Walking Delegate Harrigan of the Painters' Union, who made the complaint against the boss painters, alieges that they paid their journeymen only \$3 a day, while the union rate was \$3.50.

He says that while the men received \$3.50 rate was \$3.50.

He says that while the men received \$3.50 from Ferris and Kitto, they were compelled to give back 50 cents a day to the foremen. The boss nainters acknowledge that the men paid the foreman 50 cents a day, but say they were not compelled to do it. It is understood that this case will test the constitutionality of the law. Both men were released in \$500 ball by Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions.

Valuable Time After the Arrival of Stead

Postmaster Dayton of New York, William Wilkins Carr, Postmaster of Philadelphia, and Thomas J. Clarke, superintendent of mails in the local Post Office, called upon the several steamship companies yesterday regarding th transfer of foreign mails. It is proposed to have
the steamers deliver the mails at Quarantine to
a Government transport, so that during the
time consumed coming up from Quarantine
sacks of mail can be separated and arranged so
as to take all the mails which are made up for
offices such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, St.
Louis, Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco to
their different stations without coming to the
New York office, as at present.
Postmaster Carr brought this matter to the
attention of the department some months ago.
The Postmaster-General and the Second Assistant Postmaster-General favor the change, and
they have placed the case in Postmaster Dayton's hands. transfer of foreign mails. It is proposed to have

they have placed the case in Postmaster Dayton's hands.
When this improvement is established it will
obviate the necessity of bringing any mail to
the New York office except that which is intended for it. At present over 50 per cent of
the mails received from foreign countries is
made up for places outside of New York city,
and the adoption of this change will allow the
transfer of this amount of mail to the different
railroad stations, thereby saving from six to
twenty-four hours.

\$400 Damages for Detention as a Cholere

Judge Brown, in the United States District libel of John M. Hawley against the steamship Normannia and the Hamburg-American Packet Normannia and the Hamburg-American Packet Company, as owners. Hawley was a passenger on the Normannia from Southampton on Aug. 27, 1802. Cholera broke out during the voyage, and in consequence he was detained seven days at Quarantine and six days at Fire Island. He claimed he was deceived by the company's agents in Southampton, who, he alleged, had told him the Normannia had not taken any steerage passengers on boar at Hamburg.

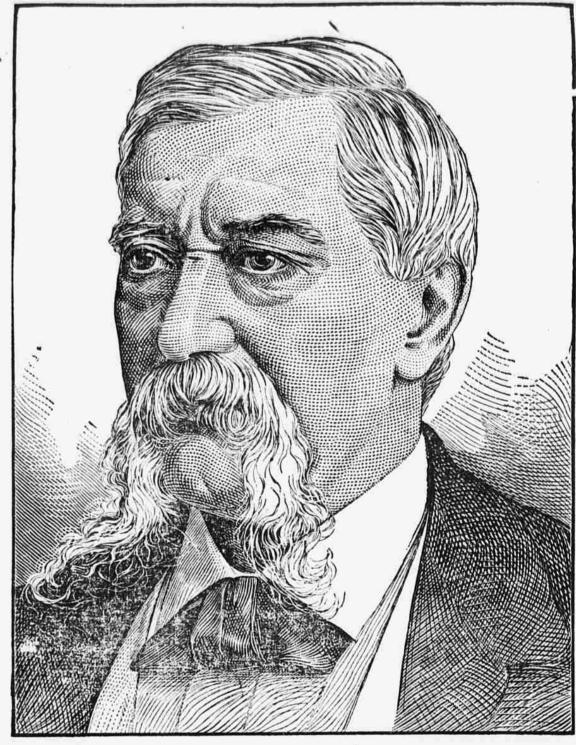
Judge Brown decided that the case was not one for punitive damages against the company, and awarded the libellant \$400 damages. This is one of a number of actions brought by other passengers and similarly disposed of before.

Miss Harriet Pook, daughter of Samuel N Pook, the retired naval constructor of Wash ington, who was arrested in this city on Friday on a warrant sworn out by her brother, who on a warrant sworn out by her brother, who alleges that she is deranged, and who was subsequently discharged from custody, has left the boarding house at 129 East Sixteenth street, and no trace could be found of her yesterday, tharry Brandon, with whom she left Wasnington, and who stopped at the Sixteenth street house, has also disappeared. Miss Pook's brother is still stopping at 181 Jerolemon street, Brooklyn, but he could not be seen there yesterday.

No Stay for Mrs. May Charles. Judge Beach in the Supreme Court has denied an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay in the case of Mrs. May Charles, who was convicted in the Special Fes-sions of brutally besting and burning her step"KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN."

hoped, artistic, and Dr. Depew is racking his brain for an appropriate inscription. The village is still rich in Huguenot names, Huguenot blood, and Huguenot names, Huguenot blood, and Huguenot memories, though it is no longer exclusively protestant.

The village was for a local control of Well by Paine's Celery Compound.



listened to the sweet strains of that plaintive old song, "Kathleen Mayourpeen," are aware gaged on a new musical work.

quence that thrills like Irish eloquence; there is no poetry that touches like Irish poetry; there is no wit so keen as Irish wit; there is no melody so sweet and plaintive as Irish melody." The composer of "Kathleen Mayourneen" is Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch, F. R. S. Mus. Doc.

master of arts and belies lettres. The forthcoming work of Prof. Crouch will be entitled "Reminiscenes of a Bard."

The anthem of Ireland, "The Green and " which Prof. Crouch is soon to bring out. in every Irish heart, as it emanates from a mind concentrated for seventy-five years on Irish matter, music, poetry, and literature. His ambition is that "Green and Gold" shall be sung by the people as is "The Minstrel Boy." No

this.

Prof. Crouch is now in his 80th year, but foll
of enthusiasm and capacity for hard work. He

Prof. Crouch is now in his 80th year, but foll
I rof. Crouch took Paine's celery compound,
I'rof. Crouch took Paine's celery compound,

RULES FOR TORPEDO PRACTICE.

Interesting Contests to Be Decided at the

Newport Station.

NEWPORT, Nov. 2.-Preparations have been

made here for a season of extraordinary prac-

tice with search lights. The cooperation of the

cials have been asked to order that each ship of

war coming here for her torpedo outfit shall

stand an attack by the Cushing or Stiletto, or by

both. Last fall several very profitable sham torpedo boat battles were had off here, several of

There were, though, no satisfactory rules to

govern, and the merit of the contest was often a matter of doubt. Therefore, taking some ideas

employed in foreign navies as a basis with those

resulting from the observation of officers of our

own navy, certain rules have very recently beet

ties. Under these the two notable contests of

the week off here have been carried on, and, while they may be slightly modified in the main, they were found very serviceable, most fair, and chiefly of value because they bring about as near as possible those conditions that would exist in actual warfare. The rules are for general application, except that there are a few framed to fit local conditions. They are substantially as follows:

ist in actual warfare. The rules are for general application, execut that there are a tew framed to fit local conditions. They are substantially as follows:

The torpedo boat must approach the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the search light within a distance of 400 yards before the party attacked will fire a red signal star and begin timing with a stop watch. Those on the torpedo boat will also begin timing on seeing the red star from those being attacked and at the same time answering with a red star. When the torpedo boat masses a point 500 yards away from those whom she is attacking she will manesuver to bring her torpedo tubes to bear and will fire green signal stars, indicating discharge of torpedoes. At the end of the time limit of 2½ minutes both the party attacking with the torpedo boat and the party being attacked will fire a red star, when the torpedo boat will at once reverse her engines, come to a rest, and take bearings to determine her position. If the torpedo boat is then within 400 yards of what she is attacking she has won the light, if she is further away she has lost it.

The philosophy of this is that at 400 yards range a torpedo boat could do great damage within this range within two and a half minutes of discovery or she would have been quite disabled by a ship's guns in that time. Up in heing picked up by the search light the torpedo boat may fry to elude it or may run directly loward the point of attack. If the latter course is chosen, it is under the conditions named above. If it is the choice to clude the light, and the boat becomes lost to view before the expiration of the time limit, the observing party will fire a chosen, it is under the conditions named above. The time limit, the observing pa

formulated and approved by the naval author.

the cruisers at different times being attacked.

is continually writing and composing. Such concentrated application, even when a person is engaged on the most congenial labor, is a strain on the nerves. The very sour that comes from absorbing work always has its peril. Many people, years younger than this now vigorous composer have given up their labor—foolishly, as the moral of the following letter from Prof. Cauch, will prove. Crouch will prove:

My Dear Friend - You express surprise that a person of my years can do the amount of work that I accomplish daily. I will tell you how I

Navy Department has been invoked and its offi- | Mary the Virgin yesterday morning at 9:30.

do it.

It is because I have been an abstainer from stimulants all my life, but when "run down" and exhausted I not long ago resorted to the use of Paine's celery compound. Experience has taught me that it is a perfect nerve tonic for a person engaged in mental work, and in my case has really become the handmaid of the muses. "When I wrote "Kathleen Mavourneen,"
"Dermot Astore," "Echoes of the Lake," "The
Patriot," "The Exile," and hundreds of others,
I was much younger. Now I would not think
of preparing the works I am soon to publish
without the assistance Paine's celery compound

gives me. Yours truly, F. NICHOLLS CROUCH.

Profiting by the experience of Prof. Crouch, every person who begins to be ill should take

Episcopal High Church,

souls held its annual solemn high requiem

mass at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St.

The altar of the church was draped with black

velvet, and the music was of a most solemn

celebrant, was robed in a black silk chasuble

embroidered elaborately with silver flowers

Curates Richard R. Upjohn and John

A. Staunton, Jr., acted respectively as

deacon and sub-deacon of the mass. They were robed in the dalmatic and tunicie

with Father Brown's vestments. The alta-

of the church was lighted by many candles, but

the light throughout the body of the church

was dim and sombre. After the reading of the

Gospel for the day the celebrant read the name

of all the members of the guild and of the par

ish of St. Mary the Virgin who had died in the

year past, as well as the names of deceased per

sons whose friends particularly desired to have

the repose of their souls prayed for at this ser

vice. The appropriate prayers in the manual of the guild were then said.

After the mass a business meeting of the

fuild of All Saints was held in the parish house

at which the Burial Guild of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, consisting of sixty-eight mem-

bers, was admitted into the Guild of All Saints

bers, was admitted into the Guild of All Saints. Canon Knowles of England presided, and the Rev. Harry Baumann of Trinity Chapel acted as Secretary. With the exception noted, only routine business was done.

The Guild of All Souls has branches in all the prominent cities of the United States, the parent erganization being in England. Its membership is confined to the Anglican party of the Episcopal Church.

The guild and its object do not receive the spproval of the Brond or Low Church men (the "Mossbacks," as the Catholic Churphon, the organ of the High Church party, published by St. ignatias Church of this city, calls them in its number of Friday hist). It is the custom of the members of the guild to send quarterly to its General Secretary the names of their deceased friends, and he in turn sends their names to every member of the guild in the "intercession" paper issued quarterly. Each member promites on joining and securing the badge of membership to pray once a week for each of those whose names are mentioned in the "intercession" paper.

Local Business Troubles.

Richard Williams, Jr., ste-m-hip agent and

Mr. Williams is the general agent of the Merchants' regular line of steamships to San tiago de Cuba, Bluefields, Greytown, &c., and

ment yesterday to Josiah Rich without prefer

color and embroidery corresponding

The New York branch of the Guild of All

and but a short time intervened before his health was fully restored. His strength and nervous energy became equal to every demand made upon them by the most protracted exertion.

It is the greatest nerve and brain restorative the world has ever known. The wooderful formula for Paine's celery compound is no ascret to the medical profession. It is not a patent medicine. Its absolute freedom from any deleterious substance is an assured fact vouched for by the ablest physicians in the country, and by the eminent Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., I.L. D., of Dartmouth College, who first prepared it.

taking Paine's cetery compound. In this great modern remedy the real means to health is attended to; sleep is made sound and refreshing, the appetite improves, and the nerves stop complaining, because they get the nutriment that nature requires. This is the fundamental, rational way that Paine's celery compound takes to be able to cope successfully with diseases of the liver, kidneys, and stomach, and to guarantee a complete return of sound eleep, good digestion, and a quiet, well-regulated nervous system. Yous system. 'Take Paine's celery compound and be well!

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD. Annual Requiem Mass in a Protestant

COLT DIVORCE CASE BEGINS. Application for Commissioners to Take Testimony in Other States.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.- The Colt divorce suit was started in the Supreme Court to-day by a formal motion by Rathbone Gardner, counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth M. Colt. for the appointment of Commissioners to take affidavits to be used in support of her petition. Mr. Gardner said that, under the new judiciary act, depositions character. Father Thomas McKee Brown, the made outside this State must be taken by duly appointed Commissioners. He then read a petition to have John C. L. Woods of Conway, N. H., and Charles H. Payne of New York city designated as Commissioners for those places. Personal service, he said, had been made upon swer had been filed, and no appearance of coun-

At this functure Col. Francis Colwell addressed the court and said that he represented Col. Colt. There had been no answer filed for the reason that it was not anticipated, inasmuch as the petition was not to come up until some time in February, and that it would not be necessary to take any depositions as soon as this. The personal service had, he said, come as a total surprise to Col. Coli, but now tract such a service had been made he would inform counsel for Mrs. Colt that the respondent would also give notice of an intention to file an application for Commissioners to make depositions. Both sides were now interested in securing such commissions, and if the petitioner's councel would consent to a delay of one week, when the matter could be fully argued and the rights of each party to take such steps determined, he had no doubt that there could be an amicable arrangement made.

Mr. Gardiner said that it would be impossible to agree to such a delay without risking the loss to Mrs. Colt of teatmony which was to her and her case of most vital importance. He would, he declared, waive any notice from the other side, and would paranting ing in the way of Col. Colt's getting any depositions.

The Court granted the petition, and Messra, Wood and frapse early next week will take depositions to support her claim that at Jackson Falls, N. H., and elsewhere, Col. Colt is said to have been guilty of adultery. as the petition was not to come up until some time in February, and that it would not be nec-

Justice Gaynor Would Like to Be a Drudge. A lawyer handed up a lot of loose papers to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, and his Honor returned them with this comment: with this comment:
"Take these papers and put a string around
them. I would like to be a drudge for everybody, but I haven't time."

Mayor's Marshai Healy gave notice yesterday that all proprietors of public carts must renew their licenses at his office before the end of the month as all existing licenses expire at that time. The fee for renewal is \$1, and applicants for new floenses must pay \$2.50.

A cucon with rich choculate flavor, retaig-ing all the antrillous and int-producing properties, yet not distrassing to the most delicate, can be produced. Proven in

